Brooklyn and Buffalo, with an amendment striking out the trimming charges.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AFFAIRS.

THE SENATE AND RAILROAD TAXATION.

THE BILL PASSED AFTER AN ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE

-ITS FEATURES ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.
[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, April 2 .- The Senate resumed consideration of the Kaliroad Tax bill this morning. Several miner amendments were offered, changing the phrase. clogy of certain sections. These were not disputed, but there was a ripple of debate upon the proposition to in-crease the Commissioners' salaries from \$1,800 to \$2,500 each, which was finally agreed to. Senator Gardner offered an amendment to exempt "all appendages" to the quain stem from taxation. It was finally changed to exempt passenger depots within 100 feet of the track, and adopted, but not until violent speeches had been made by Senators Brinkerhoff (Dem.) and Stainsby (Rep.), in which they attacked the Senate's motives and action upon the whole subject. Senator Griges (Rep.) tartly replied and said that if ever the flame of riot swept over New-Jersey the Senator from Hudson would be pointed at as one who had added fact to the fire. The remarks made insulted the integrity of the Senate; and not content with this, Mr. Brinkerhoff yesterday had most uninstiflably attacked an eminent citizen and lawyer of New-Jersey. Cortland: Parker, because, forsooth, that gentleman had dared to defend his clients. It was a gross breach of propriety and quite in accordance with Mr. Brinkerhoff's subsequent attacks upon the Senate and upon the members of the special committee, who had done their duty with the utmost devotion and a sense of the highest responsibility. It had been said, continued Mr. Griges, that it was a wonder that the Senators "dare" oppose the radical propositions that had been made. That was just the case; the courage manifested by the men wno joined in the ignorant popular clamor was not worth taiking about. The men who stood up here, resisted the clamor and voted according to their convictions, were the brave men. Senator Gardner followed in a like strain, and eloquently as well as vigorously arraigned Senator

A MOTION TO EXEMPT FRANCHISES. Senator Gardner offered an amendment to exempt the franchise of railroads from taxation. He said that the proposition was anomalous and that it was an attempt to tax the very life of the corporation, the privilege of existence. Franchises in New-Jersey were as free as air and there while absolutely no basis upon which to estimate their value. Senator Griggs replied at length, quoting from a number of decisions, showing that it was quite within the power of the State to tax franchises, and that they have been and are being taxed in other States. The motion to exempt the franchise was made a vital issue, and it was lost 9 to 9, as follows: Yeas, Applogate, Gardner, Beatty, W. B. Miller, E. Miller, Craumer, Cochran, Hires, Nichola. Nays-Stainsby, Griggs, Brinkerhoff, Carpenter, Youngblood, Merritt, Schenek, Pan coast and Vail. Mr. E. Miller afterward changed his vote

Brinkerhoff for threatening the Senate with mob violence,

as his remarks yesterday implied.

Senator Gardner then moved to amoud so as to make the taxable value of the corporations the whole value of their personal and real property, thus shutting out the franchise. Mr. Nichols was recorded as voting no, and at the afternoon session rose and requested that his vote be changed, stating that he had not been correctly recorded. This would have changed the result, and the President roled that the request was out of order, but that he could accomplish the same result by moving a reconsideration. Senator Nichols declined to do this, and so the record stood. Subsequently heaccepted the privilege, but the motion to reconsider was begatived by a vote of 7 to 11, as follows: Yeas—Applicate, Cochran, Craumer, Gardier, Hires, Ni-hols, Schenek, Nays—featty, Brinkerhoff, Doughty, Griges, Merritt, E. Miller, Pancasat, Stalissoy, Vall, Vanderbillt, and Youngblood. This was the critical test of the strength of the hill, and it practically ended all extempts seriously to change the general scheme of the measure. The bill was then ordered to a third reading and to be engineered.

and to be engiossed.

Semator Stainsby then rose to a question of privilege, and said that in the heat of debate year-ring senator Erinkerhoff had east some asperdons upon one of the most eminent and honorable citizens of New-Jersey, the Hon, Corthaudt Parker, He (Mr. Stabosby) knew that Corthaudt Parker could not "slik his manbood" in any cause, and he housed that Semator Brinkerhoff would withdraw his unjust words. Schalor Brinkerhoff replied; "Fil withdraw my words when Mr. Parker withdraws his attack upon Jersey City." Senator Brinkerhoff's course is the subject of much hostic criticism.

THE GOVERNOR'S INFLUENCE. The conversion of the Democratic Senators on the autient of franchise exemption was due to the active intererence of the Governor, who made it so evident that t would be uncomfortable for the Democratic Senators to vote for the exemption, that they yielded as gracefully as they could. The action of the Senate on the bill was universally considered a great triumph for the cause of taxation as against the power of the railroad cor-porations, which united in opposition to the measure.

A SIGNIFICANT PEATURE OF THE BILL. The Security laid over the buil taxing corporations other than railroads until to morrow. The cogressment of the callroad bill will not be concluded until to morrow night of final adjournment before April 18, at the earliest. An amendment to the bill adopted without detaile was significant. It provides that no aspessor moles the set shall be appointed without confirmation by the Scoute. This will regret an agreement on the assessors which will be of vittal importance to the Topublicans. It is a new scheme, and might be applied to other legislation with good results.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY. The Assembly this morning recommitted the bill appropriating \$16,000 for new belidings at the State Referen School, after a lively discussion in which the frequent and far from modest demands of the institution were aliaded to with considerable emphasis. All of the after

considerable emphasis. All of the after noon session was devoted to considering Senate ball No-231, regulating the oil pipe lines. By a combination of certain elements in the House the bill was amended in a manner to make it absord in the stringency of its provisions, requiring the company to reconstruct the pipe lines momediately and to buy land at the owner's price to satisfy the provisions of the act. It will now probably be defeated, the better class of members agreeing that the peculiar clique deserve defeat. Mr. Mills, of Passake, led the charge in making amendments and was seconded by Statesman Harrigan, of Essex.

The House passed the bill restoring Charles S. Strader, of Warren County, to eltizonship. Mr. Savage again in treduced a bill for the establishment of a Department of Insurance. A like bill was defeated by the Schule yesterday. The true inwardness of the bill is understood to be that exclude savage is to be appointed Commissioner—If the bill becomes a law.

NO GOVERNMENT PURCHASE PLANNED.

BOWLING GREEN NOT CONTEMPLATED FOR A CUS TOM HOUSE SITE.

It was stated in The Sun yesterday that there had been some talk that the Government would purchase the property in Bowling Green for a Custom House site. A TRIBUNE reporter learned that the only talk of such a parchase was several years ago. only talk of such a purchase was several years ago, when President Arthur was Collector; maps were then drawn of the property included in three blocks bounded by flowling Green. Whitehall-st, and Statest. This property could then have been purchased for less than one-half its present estimated value. It is stated by owners and lessess of property in that vicinity that it has enhanced greatly in value by the building of the new Froduce Exchange, the new Field building, the Welles building, and the contemplated improvement of the block bounded by Broadway, Morris-st, and Green wich-st.

Herman Oelrichs, one of the owners of the property at No. 2 Bowling Green, said:

This is news to me. If such purchase was contemplated increased in the property of the property of the property at No. 2 Bowling Green, said:

This is news to me. If such purchase was contemplated by the Government, or had even been suggested. I think I should have known something about it. The Government would have to pay a good round sum for the property I evan assure you of that For instance, these six buildings and the ground—which runs back only about 100 feet—could not be being it for less than 200,000 to \$220,000 each. That would foot up to nonity a milion and a half. Then there's a little strip alongs do of our property, about three feet wide and increasing its width as it goes back, which belongs to the Cooper estate: I doubt whether it could be purchased. We have made several offers for it, but one of the owners is thoroughly opposed to disposing of it.

Surveyor Benedict said:

Surveyor Benedict said: Surveyor Benedict said:

Tida is the first I have heard of such a proposition for
many years, and I would be very apt to know if the Goverament purposed such purchase. About 1874, when
General Arthur was Collector, he conserved a plan for
the purchase of the three blocks of property from Bowling Green to the Battery, lying between Whitchall and
State sts. The ground was surveyed and maps were
made. It could have been bought then for about what
the present Custom House would have been said for—say
about a million and a half or two millions of dollars.

Collector Robertson said that he had not heard of Collector Robertson said that he had not heard of

the proposed purchase.

The little piece of building and land belonging to the Cooper estate is known as No. 1 Bowling Green; No. 2 is owned by Celrichs & Co.; No. 5 is owned by Commodore Garrison; No. 6 by Riggs & Co., of Washington, and the other buildings are said to belong to the Whitney estate.

NOT TO LEASE THE BIG HOTEL.

Edward S. Stokes was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon what truth there was in the story that he was about to lease the

big Rotel at Rockaway. He said:

I went down on Saturday, by request of the owners, to see what I could do with it. I had no idea of putting any money of my own in it. The question was whether I could undertake its management so that the owners could make sometifing out of it. I didn't think I could, when I came is look fover, so there is an end to it. I couldn't do justice to my Hoffman House business and that too. The hotel is a big elephant. It could to be run by the railroads. The parties controlling it are bankers, Fask, Hatch & Co. and others. I could have it almost on any terms, but I wealdn't put any money in it myself. big libtel at Rockaway. He said:

MR. BLISS AND HIS FEES.

DEFENDING HIS CHARGES WITH VIGOR.

WHAT HE KNOWS AND DOES NOT KNOW ABOUT STAR ROUTE CASES-PERTINENT QUESTIONS. Washington, April 2.-Mr. Bliss began his testimony before Mr. Springer's committee to-day by say-ing that the original contracts on the nineteen routes included in the Dorsey prosecution amounted to \$11,135: when increased they amounted to \$448,670. He enumerated the indictments found in the Star Route cases. Of indictments found against persons in Mobile, for giving alleged bogus bonds, Mr. Blisa said he desired to prose cute the bondsmen. "I was overruled, however," he continued, "by the Attorney-General. He wanted to cry halt; there had been so much talk about expenses, I think he was influenced mostly by counsel fees."

Q .- Your fees were going on ! A .- My fees would have Q .- Are you still counsel ? A .- Not now; my relation

ceased practically early in January; it may have been February. My relations formally ceased last week.

The witness entered into details relative to the action

of the Grand Jury on certain routes routes presented it on which indictments might be found. Mr. Bliss said: "There was one post office, called Hayes, and named after the President, that we could not find."

Q .- It was a fraud then ! A .- It was about as difficult to find it as it is difficult to find him how.

The witness continued : " I remember saying to a men ber of the jury after I learned no indictment had been found in certain cases, that I was a good deal surprised. The juryman said: 'We tried to do right.' That same jury found indictments against Brady and Dorsey, but it did not find indictments in the Sallsbury and Parker

Q .- Can you account for the failure of the Grand Jury to find the indictments? A .- I can't account for it, no more than I can account for the failure of the jury to convict in the Dorsey trial. I considered the evidence com-

Q .- In your opinion, was there undue influence brought to bear on the Grand July ! A .- So far as the Sallsbury and Parker contracts were concerned. I never saw undue influence. I never got any indication that the friends of Parker or Salisbury knew the cases were before the Grand Jury. It indicted in the Dorsey case and in these cases it didn't. I can't understand it. Of course, the thought ran through my mind, could there be undue influence ! I looked around, but couldn't find any.

Q. The same efforts were made to secure indictments against Salisbury and Parker as against Dorsey and Brady t A.—Yes, perhaps greater. Q.—Were you of the opinion that your associate counsel

were endeavoring to secure an indictment! A .- Both were as earnest as myself. Q.-Was the evidence as clear as in the Dorsey case!

-We had not the same aggregation in reference to Salisbury as to Dorsey. The Salisbury routes were in the names of different people. In a single route the evidence was as strong as in the Dorsey case.

Q.-Did you ever say Dorsey's case was weak! A.-I

never said it, because I neverthought it. I certainly was not feel enough to run down a case I was trying. Q .- Have you at any time criticised the way the prose on was conducted? A .- No sir, no sir, no sir. Q.—You made no such statement in an interview? A.

can't keep up with the interviews. At one time a paper here published an interview with me, when I had been the city for several weeks. Mr. Itals; spoke of the fees he received as Government

counsel. At the request of the Attorney-General, he said,

ounsel. At the request of the Attorney-General counsel, at the request of the Attorney-General deshing the letter that he might comply with a resolution of the Senate, calling for an account of counsel feet in the Star Roule cases. The winess read the letter, which in substance is as follows:

"When first informally approached by Thomas L. James as to being retained as counsel for the Government, I expressed my mawillingness to be retained on the double ground that, however fultfully counsel served the Government, the ground that, however fultfully counsel served the Government, they got no thanks, and that there was always difficulty in collecting the compensation. I remember that in a personal letter them written I stated that my experience was that the reasona be compensation was always out down a half and that there you had to employ a corrective and a claim agent to collect it. Experience shows I was right. In spite of my expression of unvillingness, I was invited to meet Attorney-General. MacVenth and Postmaster-General James, and as a result I sarced to be retained. The proper rate of compensation was then talked over. I stated to the Attorney-General that for some years I had not received less than \$100 a day and expenses for professional services away from home; that I should be used at that rate, that I did not consider that that ever a the latest involved in the preparation of any claborate argument, and that for such above I should be allowed something additional. At this conversation I serves to be retained, and was informed you were also to be retained.

Mr. hits, contrained, and was informed you were also to be retained.

to be regained."

Mr. Brewster wrote a letter to Jer MacVeagh, when the compensation to compell was first talked of, in which he asked that \$2,500 be paid to both Biss and himself for services then rendered, and asked that \$100 a day to paid while occupied in the case, together with expenses. "Mr. Brewster," Mr. Biles said, "makes no difference between service at home and service away from home. I made a distinct difference. I case, together with expenses. "Mr. Brawster," Mr. Bilss said, "makes no difference between service at home and service away from home. I made a distinct difference. I had been so badly treated by a former Attorney-General that I determined not to take another case without a perfect understanding beforehand as to what I shattid receive." He regarded his conversation with Mr. MaeVesah as a verbal contract by which he was to receive \$100 a day all the time that he required to travel at night; that \$100 a day at the woold not be sufficient if these was a long argument involving a strain on brain and body; and that his expenses should be paid.

Q.—Diet you understand the contract with MacVesah to band his successor! A.—Our conversation was based on the idea of his going out.

C. Did you understand the contract with MacVeant to had his successor? A.—Our conversation was based on the idea of his going out.

Q.—What was your entire charge? A.—Fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thiety-two dollars. Of this amount \$1,542 was for expenses; about \$8,000 of it is still impaid.

Q.—Mr. (abson says you got \$150 a day. A.—That is not true. My bill covered greater periods than he reckned.

and Q — How many men did you convict? Λ_* —Only two, Q —Were they punished? A_* —No sir. Q.—Did you collect any money for the Government!
A.—No sir; Eve not gone into the insurance business.
Q.—Would you charge for Sunday! A.—I think my bills will show that I charged for Sunday. I know I worked on Sunday.

worked on Sunday. Charged for Sahndy. I know it Q.—Whase fault do you think it was that there were no convictions! A.—I think it was the fault of the jury, str. Continuing Mr. Plias said: "I say distinctly that I never charged more than \$100 a day, except, possibly, when the trial was being conducted. I would consider it a mighty poor day in New-York whom I don't get \$100. Forman R. Eston said to ince the other day: 'They are finding fault with your fee. For years before I gave up practice in New-York id di not think of leaving the city without charging \$100 a day."

ithout charging \$100 a day."
Q.—Did you charge the United States for the time you cargue the United States for the time you were emorphed in trying any other case, while you were emoyed by the Government! A.—No, sir. ORDERS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Washington, April 2,-The following named fficers will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, August 28; Captain Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster ; Captain Robert H. White, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenauts James O'Hara, 3d Artillery ; Edwar : W. Casey, 224 Intantry ; Charles H. Ciark, Ordnance Department; William Crozler, Ordnance Department; and James B. Pettit, 1st Infantry; First Lieutenant John Bigelow, jr., 10th Cavalry; Second Lightenants John T. French, Jr., 4th Artillery; George P. Seriven, 3d Artillery; and James E. Runcle, 1st Artillery The officers of the staff corps will report by letter to the chiefs of their respective corps. The regimental officers will join their respective regiments. The following named officers have been ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, August 28, for duty at the Academy : In the Department Modern Language-First Lieutenaut Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cavalry ; First Lieutenant Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Carulry; Second Lieutenant John R. Totten, 4th Artillery. In the Department of Drawing-Second Artillery. In the Department of Drawing-Second Lieutenant Chrence P. Townsley, 4th Artillery; Department of Tactics-Second Lieutenant Henry Kirby, 10th Infantry; Department of Ordnance and Gunnery-Fifst Lieutenant Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department; Department of Philosophy-First Lieutenant William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Staart, 1st Artillery; Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology Second Lieutenant John L. Chamberrisin, 1st Artillery, The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Micah J. Jenkins, 4th Cavatry, has been forther extended ten days. So nauch of special Orders February 28, 1884, as relates to First Lieutenant H. Biliss, 1st Artillery, has been revoked, and he has been detailed as Addition of the artillery school he has been detailed as Adjutant of the artiflery so and the post of Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect May 1

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, April 2 .- The House in Committee of the Whole, to-day, began consideration of the ndian Appropriation bill. Mr. Elis explained the provisions of the bill, which appropriates \$5,347,653, as against an appropriation of \$5,360,655 for the current year, and as against an estimate of \$5,446,869. There was little new legislation in the bill, but one provision was incorporated appropriating \$5,000 for the detection and prosecution of men who surreptitionsly sell whiskey to the Indians. This he considered a most important feature and it was enroestly urged by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Another item of general legislation was one dian Affairs. Another item of general legislation was one requiring each Indian agent to submit an anumal census of the Indians at his agency. This information would prove of great value to future appropriation committees in making provision for secools and school-houses. He believed that the Indians should be given a standing in the courts, so that they could caforce the performance of contracts; and that in the course of time they should be raised to the dignity of citizenship. Cathrenship and schools were the means by which the Indian problem could be solved, and by which the Indian problem to take an interest in the Government.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, April 2 .- The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day : Colonel David 8, Stanley, 22d Infantry, to be Brigadier-General; J. A. ury, shall be sent to the mints and coined into half-dol-Riner, of Wyoming, to be Attorney of the United States

N. Y.: John Hemingway to be Postmaster at Southing ton, Conn.

CAUSES OF THE DANVILLE RIOT. THE MUTHOR OF THE NOTED CIRCULAR TELLS HIS

STORY-THE BLOODTHIRSTY BLACK MAN. Washington, April 2 .- The first witness examined by the Danville sub-committee to-day was W. N. Ruffin, of the firm of Ruffin, Wolfolk & Blair, in Danville, before whose office the riot of November 3 took place. Mr. Ruffin was the framer of the Danville circular, tled "Coalition Rule in Danville," and announced that he heartily approved of it, and, with a single minor point, inserted by another man upon revision, believed its statements were true. Mr. Ruffin was not in Danville on the day of the riot. He was examtued with regard to the condition of things antecedent to it. On one occasion when some negro murderers had been arrested, he was passing a party of colored men in the street, and one of them was addressing his fellows in intemperate language, abusing the whites in the vilest manner. He wished he could have some chance to shoot some d- white man. He never had a chance to kill a white man, and nothing on the face of the earth would do him so much good as to kill a white man. He didn't care who it was. The man at this took a pistol out of his pocket and "just toyed with it." A policeman sat on the curb near at hand and listened to the whole harangue, but did nothing. It was one of the policemen appointed by the Coalition Government there. This was a month of On another occasion witness was asked by a negro to

advise him about voting. Witness could not advise him to vote the Democratic ticket because of possible danger rom negro Coalationists, but did advise him not to vote at all and not to register. He also gave the colored man a pair of 'old trousers. Soon afterward the colored man came to him and said he had been questioned by another colored man as to why he had not registered. The other had a copy of the registry list and threatened the first with election from the church and, finally, with violence, if he did not register and vote. The colored man brought back the trousers and said he would be compelled to register and vote. Witness told him the garment had no relation to the voting. Witness attributed the turbulent spirit of the negroes to the alning they had received from the Readjusters. Witness was told by his cook that she had heard that Mahone had sent an emissary to Danville who had assembled the negroes, administered an oath of secreey, and then instructed them not to vote at all. Witness said that the statement gotten up by the signers of the Dauville circular, reasserting under oath the facts set forth in that circular, was gotten up in consequence of information which witness had received from neighboring counties. This information was to the effect that if the state ments were corroborated the Democrats could carry the election in several counties which were otherwise doubt-

Henry Hill, a colored Democrat, of Danville, was exmined. He had voted the Democrate ticket eleven years. He had been threatened, but had not met with much difficulty owing to the fact that he usually went hone when he got through his business and didn't seek the companionship of members of his own race. He gave as a reason why the colored people didn't divide as the whites did, that "they was afeared to use their reality for voting for their beneficial on account of their fear of buildoxles."

whites did, that "they was afeared to use their reality for voting for their beneficial on account of their fear of buildozing."

Edwin Hill, an old colored man, said he had always been a Republican until the last election. The reason he changed was because he was always a straightont in everything and didn't understand the mixture. Witness was remonatrated with by another colored man for als determination to vote the benocratic ticket, but remained unconvinced. Notwithstaning this, the other man went of and told about fown that he and witness took off their coats and said down on the grass and discussed the matter, the result being that witness was converted. Witness thought this a great grievance. Witness attended a meeting where a colored speaker had recommended that colored Pennocrats be saturated (assassinated), where upon witness thought matters were taking a personal turn and went away. Witness afterward met the man who claimed to have converted him, and the man "pulled off his hat an his coat an his wescot as troved 'em down and jes daubled up his han an 'tubbed it up and down any nose, and sed he, 'I am thur an I will drink your blood or you muse, and I didn't present it an 'I took it for granted hat be had a feeling towards me about voting de ticket." Judes Wies, of Bland County, chairman of the Coatition Coanty Countities, was examined, and said he heard of the riot the day before its occurrence. He had seen a circular containing a statement that the race struggle had began in Panville and men had been killed upon both sides, C. A. Hermons, Editor of the Blacksburg. Montgomery County, Va., a Readulet paper, was examined. He described the effect of the Danville circular. According to his estimates it save the bemocrata a majority of about interly, when without it they would have lost the election by about as much. Hartwell Alderman (white), of Carroll Coanty, thought the Danville circular caused a loss of 200 votes to the Readjusters, One of whom were Republicans; the remainder voted the Democrate tic

THE FURTHER SILVER INFLATION.

EPUBLICANS WHO MIGHT HAVE DEFEATED MR. BLAND,

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 2.-The official record of the vote on Bland's motion to strike out the fourth secion of the Trade Pollar bill shows that a change of seven votes from the affirmative to the negative would have de flation; all of whom represent districts west of the Alicglaudes. The Ohio Republican who voted to swell the heard of buzzard deliars in the treasury was ex-Speaker Kelfer, and the only one from Michigan was Mr. Breitung, who represents the Lake Superior mining district. Illinois gave two Republican votes-Ellwood and Payson-and Wis one-Price. The Representatives from Oregon and Colorado, George and Belford, voted to strike out the section, as also did Jeffords, of Mississippi; Henderson, Hepbura, Holmes and McCold, of Iowa; Valentine, Weaver and Laird, of Nebraska, and Peters, of Kansas. Seventy-two members were absent, twenty-eight without being paired, In several cases the pairs represented two votes against striking out the sec-

The pair of Duncau, of Pennsylvania with Smith, of Pennsylvania, and that of Millard, of New-York, with Stevens, of New-York, are examples. It is barely possible that had there been a full House the motion would have been rejected.

It certainly would have been defeated except for the defection of eight or ten Republicaus, from whom the party had a right to expect better things. It is the opinion of some good lawyers in Concress that even without

ion of some good lawyers in Congress that even without the restriction proposed by the section which was lost, the Secretary of the Treasury will not be compelled to cause more than 2,000,000 of buzzard dollars to be colned

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS. SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT ITS COMING MEET-

ING IN WASHINGTON. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUSE.

Washington, April 2 .- A general meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be held in the building of the Department of Agriculture on May 7. The following subjects have been selected as leading topics of discussion, referees having been appointed to prepare papers in regard to them: "Value of American timber "Management of timber lands and timber in Canada and legislation thereon"; "Value and management of Government timber lands"; "Rest methods of planting trees on unoccupied Govern-ment lands"; "Influence of forests on climate and health "; "Insects injurious to trees—causes and dangers of their excessive multiplication and how to meet them in their wholesale ravages"; "Growing forests from seed by farmers ": " Preservation of forests on headwaters of streams"; "Planting of trees by rullroad companies"; "Irrigation in connection " Planting of trees with tree planting"; "Experiments, stations and forest schools"; "How can we best promote the interest in, and knowledge of forestry anong all classes of this country!"

Governor J. Sterling Morton, as chalman of a committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Mississippi Vailey Hortleultural Society to take suitable action in reference to the condition of the forcests of the country and the necessary legislation required, has called a meeting of his committee to meet in joint assistin with the Congress, to consider the best means of protecting and preserving the forests of the country and promoting its general forestry interests.

TALKING ON THE BLAIR BILL. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 2.- The Senate, it appears, cannot lear itself away from the fascinating influ-eace of the Blair Educational bill. It is discussed day after day without a result. The Democratic side particularly seems to be under its spell. Con-sideration of the Naval Appropriation bill has been delayed two days already in order to accommodate Mr. Blair and his friends. It seems doubtful whether they will be given much more time to reach a vote. The pend will be given made about the to the constitution of some offered by Mr. Pinnib to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and Labor. Should a vote be taken on this motion to morrow, and Mr. Biair succeed in defeating it, there are still twelve amendments to be bill to be acted upon. The impression prevails that if Senators will foreso the pleasure of speaking on the measure, it will be passed, though the vote would be a close for.

TO AMEND THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL.

Washington, April 2.-Senator Maxey has prepared an amendment to the House bill for the retire ment of the trade dollar, which provides that after Jan uary 1, 1885, trade dollars shall be received on deposit at all United States depositories and together with all halfdollars, quarter-deliars and dimes, now coined and in the Treasury, or which may hereafter come into the Treasury, and all other silver which after the said date may be purchased for coinings by the Borretary of the Treas lars, each of which shall contain 2064 grains of standard for the Territory of Wyoming; James G. Traey, of Texas' to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas; H. L. Joyce, to be Postmaster at Tonawanda that the Scoretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion.

continue under existing law the comage of quariers dimes which shall, however, contain respectively fourth and one-tenth of the standard sliver now can tained in the standard dollar and that all of said quaries and dimes shall be legal tender to any amount for all public and private debts. It provides also for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of sliver certificates, based upon the half-dollars, quarters and dimes thus provided for, in the same manner as is required by law in the case of the silver dollar.

RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS. WASHINGTON, April 2.-The following is a synopsis of recent decisions in customs cases: Refined eral wax obtained from the mineral exokerite sometimes known as ceresin, held to be free of duty. Substances coming within the class of those generally used for manurealike manure salts, to be admitted to free a ry although the article might afterward be diverte to other uses than that of a fertilizer. Fish wax claime I to be free of duty under the provision for vegetable wax, held to be dutiable at 20 per cent advalorem as a nonenumerated manufactured article. Arrow-root flor exempt from duty under paragraph 772. Gilling nots, held to be dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent advalorem, under paragraph 347, fer solnes and gilling twine. Cornstarch residuam, resembling in appearance coarse bran, used as feed for poultry and estile held to be dutlable at the rate of 10 per cent advalorem, as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article. Salphate of quimdia hold to be free of duty, under paragraph 629, as goomilating to sulphate of quinia. Hemned cotton handkerchiefs, intended to be worn about the head or neck, held to be dutiable for hemmed handkerchiefs at 40 per cent advalorem. Muslin caps for babies and nurses, claimed to be dutiable at 30 per cent advalorem under paragraph 400, for bonnets, hats and hoods for men, women and children, held to be dutiable as manufactures of cotton, not otherwise provided for, under paragraph 324. Dried Hzardz, intended for ultimate use as medicine, held to be dutiable at 40 per cent as medicine, held to be difficult at 40 per cent advalorements published by foreign Governments and sent to offleers of such foreign Governments in the United states as contributions to public institutions, to be dolivered free of duty. Salted egg yolks, claimed to be delivered free of duty. Salted egg yolks, claimed to be used exclusively for the manufacture of culf kid and kid leather, not to be embraced within paragraph 689, for articles in a crude state used in dycing or tambing, nor to be free by assimilation to eggs, mentioned in paragraph 690, but to be distribed at 25 per cent as a non-numerated manufactured article. Olive oil foots or olive oil residuum, held to be dutiable at 25 per cent as a non-numerated as being 12½ metres long, 127 millimetres wide, and 16-100 of a millimetre in thickness, tempered and fluished on the surface after baving been rolled expressly for band saws, held to be dutiable under paragraph 177, according to value. Essential of of limes held to be dutiable, under paragraph 174, nor all other essential oils not otherwise provided for. Yarn reported by appraiser to be unde of wool and rabbits-hair, out found, on examination, to be composed wholly of rabbit-shair or far, held to be dutiable under schedule N, at 30 per cent advalorem, for articles made of fur, etc. Pens and beans imported for zeed, held to be dutiable at 20 per cent advalorem. advaloremunder paragraph 93 for medicinal preparations.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED BY BOOMS. Washington, April 2.-Representative Bouelle has filed at the State Department complaints and aims of citizens of Maine for damages resulting from obstructions to the navigation of the Meduxnekear River, a tributary of the St. John, by booms at Woodstock, New-Brunswick, The river is the water course outlet for a large tract of timber land in the State of Mulne, and damages are occasioned by the detention of logs. The Washington Treaty guarantees the free navigation of the St. John and tributaries, and the obstructions are alleged to be in contravention of the treaty. The matter is the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

BRIDGES TO STATEN ISLAND.

Washington, April 2.-Senator Frye will tonorrow report favorably from the Committee on Comnerce a bill to provide for the building of two bridges be tween Staten Island and New-Jersey. One to be from the upper and the other from the lower end of the Island.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, april 2, 1884.

A Case of Conscience. The Socretary of the Treasury o-day rec. (yed a conscience contribution of \$100 in an envelope posiminthed at Newark, N. J.

DISBARRED, J. G. Bigelow of tals city and G. N. Chandier of Herris City, Butler County, Penn., have been dis-barred from practice before the Interior Department as pension afforable. Post Office Emptores. -A statement has been pre-

pared at the Post Office Department showing the number of employes in all of the post offices subject to appointment under the civil service rules. New-York leads with 1,540 employes and Newark has lifty-one. There are twenty-five post offices in the United States with more

RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC DOUAIN.—The President has nade a proclamation restoring to the public domain all of he Turtle Monniain Indian. Reservation in Dakota, with exception of townships 162 and 163 north; range 71 west, which are reserved for the benefit of the Indians. west, which are reserved for the benefit of the faminas. Charges not Statistic.—The board appointed by the Postmanter-General to investigate charges against C. Jay French, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, for the fifth division, with headquarters at Cheinnail, has re-ported that the carriers are not sustained. Mr. French was meased of favoritism, injustice to subordinates, the crimination against Union soliders, inofficiency and ins-tract worthicoss and dishenesty in connection with the matching of position.

THE REMAINS OF Mr. HUNT. - Secretary Chandler has THE REMAINS OF MR. HONE-Secretary Conductor has lifected Commodore Fillebrown, commanding the New-York Navy Yard, to arrange for a suitable reception of the remains of ex-Secretary Hunt, which will arrive in New York out the steamer Libe. The funeral arrangements in Washington have been placed in charge of Lieutemant

RELEAS OF W. H. Chook.-Te-day the Senate passed he bill for the relief of William H. Crook, one of the sec-etaries of the President, for the signing of land patents. The bill gives the beneficiary \$4,000 for extra services condered from 1879 to 1882. EFFICIENCY OF THE LAND OFFICE.-The Senate to-day

assed the bill to increase the efficiency of the General hand Office. The bill us passed halds another law elerk to the present force, gives the Commissioner 83,000, a rear salary and the Assistant Commissioner 83,000, both officers to be appointed by and with the advice and con-sent of the Senate. It designates as chiefs of division he present catef cierks of the several divisions of the

NOMINATED TO BE POSTMASTERS.—The President to-day nominated the following named persons to be postmast-ers: Charles E. Gibia, Bridgeton, Maine; Henry C. Pren-iks, Fex Croff, Maine; Albert O. Twitchell, Gorham, N.H.; Sanuel S. Greene, Newmarket, N. H.; Emmons E. Chapin, Brookfield, Mass.; Burrill Porter, jr., North At-leboro, Mass.; Ames Woodman, Bethel, Conn.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

Probably the severest carthquake felt in this eity, since the great one in 1868 occurred yesterday afternoon. It was perceptible in all parts of the city, but verted in the effect it produced in different leadilities. On the made ground from Montgomey-st. to the bay, it was most violent; on the hills it was left less severely, being only a gentle rocking motion. On the bay there was a suiden swell, which was felt on all the vessels and especially on the ferry-books. There were two distinct shocks, at an interval of half an hour. The vibration of both was from northeast to southwest. The first shock consisted of three tremors—the first was an upheaval, the second a settling back and the third a wavy vibration. The, first tremor was the most violent. The second shock occurred at 5:15 o'clock, and consisted of short vibrations, which scened to come from opposite directions and clash together. The first shock continued cight seconds and the second, although not so violent, was much longer in duration, lasting fully filteen.

eight seconds and the second, and the seconds.

The earthquake was the theme of conversation last evening in homes and in public places. Every one in the hotels was discussing it and those who arrived in the city yesterday were especially excited by it.

As nearly as canid be learned the shocks were felt with greatest violence in the great business blocks on Market-st, below Montzonery, and in the old City Hall and the Western Union building. At the latter place the entire battery in the telegraph rooms was shaken up and the acid in the 2,000 cups spilled on the floor. If the shock had been a triffe more severe it would have completely destroyed the batteries. As it was, the connections between the cups held then together and ganranteed them from being thrown over. Telegraphic communication was not seriously interrupted. The telegraph wires along Montgomery-st, which are about six inches apart, clissical together in their vibrations, if he rickety old City Hall was perhaps shaken up more than any other habiling in the city. The windows ratical, the floors trembled, the walls shook. The police officers at once started for the streets to arrest the disturber, but he was not to be found. An officer who was standing on Merchant-st, at the doorway of the police station taking to a gentleman was thrownforward four feet and feli against his companion. Judge Ferral left his court-room with, it much ceremony.

ast his companion. Judge Ferral left his court-room,
1, much ceremony.

The court lead of damage was done to a number of buildmarket st. Marcus, C. Hawley's hardware store,
court of Main, was eracked from the ground to
roof. Some of the rents in the wall were an inch
the store of Hollmook, Merrill & Stetson, on
that Beale, was shaken up and one of the wallred. The foundries in the neighborhood of Main and
sts. telt the effects of the shocks, alles of, frames
cose material being overturned). The buildings were
ted to the Fire Wardens as being made unsafe by the
bounder.

quake.
the bay a high swell suddenly rose, which broke the sen-wall. Passengers on the ferries felt a heaving of the boars, as though they had been by a heavy sea. Sailors on the vessels in the perceived at once that an unusual swell passed

harbor perceived at once that an unusual swen passen over the water.

At 5 o'clock resterday afternoon a terrifle carbiquake shock Oakinnd to its centre and caused tofty buildings to ruck like a ship in a storm. The principal shock was nreceled by a very utild tremble which was followed by a low, rombing noise, and then came the grand climax. For great was the oscillation that pletures banged against the walls of houses two stories in height banged against the walls like castanets, crockeryware ratiled off the shelves in the closets and in one or two of the bearding-houses a non-century panie prevailed. The residents of Oakiand were in non-interreption of more shocks, but none cause during the evening.

A FREE COUNTRY.—A man in London has published a book entitled "Shall We Real Backward I" If there is a clause in the laws of England preventing a most from reading backward, he should come to the country where the Constitution permits him to read as he pleases. No objections will be offered should be commoned in the middle of a book and read both ways at once,—Norristown Herald.

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

THE BRISTOR CHARGES SUSTAINED. EXPULSION OF THE ACCUSED MAN RECOMMENDED-

PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS IN NEWARK. In the Newark Methodist Conference yesterday the Committee of Fifteen appointed to examine the charges against the Rev. Dr. George Bristor, the former pastor of St. Luke's Church, Newark, reported that about twenty of the forty specifications had been sustained, that the charges of gross immerality were therefore sastained, and that Dr. Bristor should be expelled. Dr Todd presented the minutes of the sessions and the evi The Rev. Solomon Parsons, who acted as counse for Dr. Bristor, then gave notice of an appeal to the General Conference. The committee was in session all night, and until after six o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Bristor, who was present at the meeting, went to hi botel and at ten o'clock left Newark for Philadelphia. His departure caused a good deal of criticism. It was unknown to the committee.

The Rev. John Kronz presented the report on Church Extension, showing that in the last eighteen years the celt had collected and distributed \$2,234,600.

The Rev. F. A. Mason presented the report on "Santbath Observance." It spoke of the increasing evil of disregard of Sunday and recommended diligence in the effort to suppress it. Presiding Elder Knowles said he was surprised at the extent to which Sunday secular reading had invaded Christian homes. The report was unanimously adopted, and 10,000 copies in tract form were ordered to be printed.

Officers of the conference were elected, including

were ordered to be printed.

Officers of the conference were elected, including trustees of the conference were elected, including trustees of the conference from the sunday School Union, trustees of the Centenary Fund and Preachers Aid Society, and trustees of the Centenary Fund and Preachers Aid Society, and trustees of the Centenary Collegiate Institute. The two reserve delegates to the General Conference elected were c. B. Cott and J. H. Dodic; S. T. Smith and J. A. Doherty were elected alternate lay delegates.

The report of the Committee on Book Concern recommended the selection by the General Conference of Dr. Buckley as Editor of The Christian Advocate, but opposition being made this clause was stricken out.

The Bishop announced the appointments before the adjournment, the following changes being made: Newark District.—A. L. Brice, presiding elder; Arington, E. M. Garton; Belleville, David Walters; Chester, J. B. Hurd, Danville, Frederick Bloom; East Orange, Calvary, C. E. Little; Madison, J. H. Knowles; Montelair, M. D. Charch, Newark —Centenary Church, D. B. F. Randolph; Central, Henry Spillmeyer; Dashiel Memorial, J. R. Robertson; Davis Memorial, J. S. Morrow; De Groot Church, J. R. Wright; Hulsey street, William Eakins; St. Luke's, J. W. Johnson; Union Street, W. S. Galioway. Orange—First Church, Charles Larew; St. John's, B. W. Allen. Jersey City Didrict.—Presiding elder, Alexander Cralg; Deckertown, E. N. Craste; Blootning date, Thomas, Hall; Hackensack—Asbury Church, W. S. M. Cowan; First Church, T. R. Smith; Jersey City—Centenary, E. W. Burr; Hedding, J. B. Brady; Lafayette, W. L. Hongland; Palisade, Elbert Chemen; West Bide Avenue, J. S. Boswelt; Trinity, J. H. Dalley; Monsey Church, G. T. Jackson; New-Prospect, E. V. King; Nyack, C. R. Barnes; Oilsville, W. H. Enssell; Sparrowbush. William H. McCrdet; Stony Point, W. R. Keifer; Sufferns, D. W. Ryder; Wortendyke, G. F. Apgar.

Russell: Sparrowbush. William H. Sichber, Soly, Point, W. R. Keifer; Sufferns, D. W. Ryder; Wortendyke, G. F. Apgar.

Elizabeth District—Presiding elder, S. Van Benschoten; Asbury. Isaac Thomas; Bound Brook, J. B. Taylor; Cokersburg, C. R. Snyder; Crawford, S. P. Lacey; Elizabeth—Park Church, E. V. Dutcher; Everetislown, A. Albrow; Glen Garden, W. W. Vorhees; High Bridge, N. H. McOrmack; Mechanicsville, E. S. Jamison; New-Germantown, G. H. Winans; Perth Amboy, T. C. Maybound; Rahway—Pirst Church, H. D. Opdyke; Rarlian, W. Chamberlain; Staten Island—Grace Church, R. S. Arnat; St. John's, J. A. Kingsbury; Trinity, L. R. Duna; Woodrow, W. F. Randolph; Union, T. S. Haggerty; Westfield, G. W. Smith.
Paterson District—Presiding elder, S. L. Baldwin; Belvidere, Solomon Parsons; Blairstown, E. M. Conkin; Boonton, W. Martin; Branchville, W. D. Piper; Broadway, W. M. Tundson; Dover—First Church, Richard Johns; Second Church, J. R. Dauleis; Haskettslown, J. A. Munroc; Hainesville, W. H. Carson; Harmony, Richard Thomas; Hiberoin, P. D. Day; Lafayette, J. F. Froat; Little Falls, W. McCain; Newton, C. S. Coit; Fassale, J. O. Wingna; Paterson—Cross-Street Church, J. M. Mecker; First Church, F. C. Thompson; Market Street, James Montgromery; Pert Oram, J. G. Adans; Rockaway, W. M. Harris; Sparta, Wn. Stone; Succasons, M. C. Reed.

THE NEW-YORK EAST BODY.

MUTTERINGS OF WAR BETWEEN DR. CURRY AND DR. BUCKLEY.

Upwards of two hundred and fifty ministers met yesterday in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and after calcorating the Lord's Supper began to transact the business of the thirty-sixth annual session of the New-York East Conference, which embraces the cast side of this city, Brooklyn, Long Island, a part of Westchester County, and the western half of Connecticut. Blasop John F. Hurst presided, and the Rev. Dr. D.A. Goodsell was re-elected secretary for the eleventh time. Mainly routine business was transacted in the opening session, which lasted three hours. It was enlivened by a debate between the Rev. Dr. Buckley, of The Christians Advocate, and the Rev. Dr. Buckley, of the Christians Advocate, and the Rev. Dr. Pullman and Curry. Dr. Curry endeavored to have the rules of order reterred to a committee; Dr. Buckley thought that with slight amendament the rules as previously adopted would serve. He carried his point. In closing a brief speech he made Dr. Curry said: "I am ready for a good deal of debate, but I do not propose, like Dr. Buckley, to weary myself in the beginning."

Dr. Buckley (in an undertone)—Fil fix him.

When the "passing of characters" of the members of the Conference came up the four presiding elders were requested to sit in the altar. The Rev. Dr. Taylor said this remainded him of the line in George Affred Townsen's poons, "The Circuit Preachers"— Connecticut. Bishop John F. Hurst presided, and the Rev.

ridge, late United States Minister, was shipped on the steamer Elysia, which left Gibrollar for New-York, March 16.

The grim presiding elders sitting in a row.

When Presiding Elder Adams was asked about the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, of the Forsyth Street Churce, he said: "There is only one A. C. Morehouse. I wish there was more like him. But the mould was broken after he was made." The name of Professor B. P. Bowne, of the flowton University, was called, and Mr. Adams said: "Is that great metaphysician on my list! Well, the last time I saw him he seld he was enjoying reliation." Bishop Hurst said that if any members of the Conference wanted to have a private interview with him before the Conference was over, he would be glad to give a learing. This was applicated.

The special order this morang will be the discussion of a resolution to ask the General Conference to extend the limit of time of continuous pasterates from three years to five years, introduced by the Rev. George, P. Mains. When Presiding Elder Adams was asked about the Rev

Last evening the annual missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Clark.

THE GATHERING IN THIS CITY. The ninety-fourth session of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference began yesterday in St. Paul's Church, at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave. More than 250 members of the Conference were present, and among the official visitors were Dr. J. M. Buckley, Editor of The Christian Advocate; Dr. D. P. Kidder, of the Education Society; Dr. J. M. Reed, of the Missionary Society; President Beach, of Wesleyan University; President Buttz, of Drew Theological Seminary, and Chancellor Sims, of Syracuse University. Bishop Matthew Simpson of Phila. delphia had been assigned to preside; but he was unexpectedly taken ill at his home, and the chair was filled by Bishop N. L. Harris. After the communion, committees were appointed on memoirs, necessitous cases, education, Sunday-schools, tracts, the American Bible Society, the Freedman's Aid Society, and periodicals. The Rev. L. M. Vincent, in behalf of the trustees of the Conference, read the financial report for the year. The Rev. Jean Paul Cook, of the French Conference, spoke in the interests of

elistic work in France. The afternoon was devoted to the anniversary of the Ministers' Mutual Relief Association. The Rev. J. P. Hermance presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ferris and the Rev. C. S. Harrower. Dr. Ferris reported nearly \$20,000 in the treasury of the association, an increase of \$360 over last year.

In the evening the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society was held. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. D. Hannaburgh and the Rev. Dr. R. Wheatley.

GERMANS TO MEET IN BROOKLYN TO-DAY. The nineteenth annual session of the Eastern German Methodist Episcopal Church will begin to-day in the Lorimer Street German Methodist Episcopal Church at Lorimer and Stagg sts., Brooklyn. Bishop Andrews is to preside.

MEETINGS WITHOUT RESULT.

The Newman party in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church squabble did nothing last night but hold meetings. The first was a prayer-meeting. The second was a meeting of deacons, which adjourned, with out transacting business, until next Wednesday. The third and final meeting was that of the friends and ad. herents of Dr. Newman, who assembled in the pastor's study and discussed the situation.

It was expected, early in the evening, that the Ranney faction would take some decisive action in relation to the continued occupancy of the pulpit by Dr. Newman; but the night passed without event.

EXAMINING MINISTERIAL CANDIDATES. The spring meeting of the Manhattan Congregational Association was held yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle. Several candidates for the ministry were examined. The examination was conducted by the Rev. A. S. Lyman, and the Rev. Drs. Ward, Taylor and Trylor and Tr The spring meeting of the Manhattan Con-

eign Missions; \$3,000 to the Home Missionary Society; \$1,000 to the United Workers of this city, with a conditional bequest in addition of \$6,000, on the death of a niece; \$1,000 to the Broadway Church Sunday-school, of this city, and \$1,000 to the same church to relieve the wants of poor and needy women; and \$500 to the Buckingham Chapel Sunday-school, of this city.

THE NEWTONS PRESENTATION AT COURT, WHY WAS IT WITHDRAWN ?-MR. NEWTON'S CAREER -IIIS MARRIAGE.

A dispatch from London, published yesterday, stated that at the request of the Minister of the United States, the presentation as Court of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Newton, of New-York, bad been withdrawn. The dispatch said that Mr. Newton had made a formal request to Mr. Lowell to be presented, and that at the reception on March 20, when the Queen was represented by the Prin cess of Wales, he was introduced by the American Minister, and his wife by Mrs Lowell. The presentation was annulled by an official notice, signed by the Queen's prirate secretary, in the Court circular, published in the London evening newspapers on Tuesday. No reason for the unusual request of the American Minister was given in the published dispatch beyond the fact that Mr. Newton had been first known in London society as Julius Nathan.

Yesterday there was much curious conjecture in Walt Street, where Mr. Newton is well known, he to what credentials he had presented to Minister Lowell in order

Street, where Mr. Newton is well known, as to what credentials he had presented to Minister Lowell in order to secure for himself and his wife the covered honor of an indroduction at the English Court. It was not believed that Mr. Lowell had consented to the presentation on the simple request of a person whom he did not know. The reason why he asked that the presentation should be withdrawn is perfectly under dood by Mr. Newton's acquaint ne sin Wall Street, who were obtaced to sever all social relations with him in consequence of hismarriage.

Julius Newton is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, but he has done no business there in the last two years. Lust summer on his return from a European trip he sent noice to the Exchange that by crider of the Supreme Court his name had been dauged from Nathan to Newton. To some of his friends he said at the time that he had been greatly annoyed by inquiries in London and Continental society as to his relationship to the late Benjamin Nathan. The change of name was recognized at the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Nathan came to this country from a small place near Hamburg when a young man. He became a clerk with the banking film of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and afterward with Rutten & Bunn, a firm which has since been dissolved. He was next for several years in the employ of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., where be remained until the close of 1873. He then entered into partnership with William K. Kitchen, under the style of Nathan, Kitchen & Co. The firm did not last two years. Mr. Nathan after a short time became a clerk for L & S. Wormser, and at the beginning of 1878 he was admitted to the firm. He retired in January, 1882, with a fortune of considerably more than \$500,000. He soon afterward went to Europe, where he has spent most of his time since, excepting a short visit which he made to this country last summer.

Mr. Newton marriared his present wife about two years ago. Her name was Mrs. Georgina Reniagh, and for several years she kept a boarding-house at No. 119 East.

Twenty-third-st

THE WAR AGAINST RUM.

ACTION IN THIS CITY AND IN NEW-JERSEY-OF-POSING THE RENEWAL OF LICENSES.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city invited the teachers of the public schools to attend a lecture by the Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, of Providence, in the Broadway Tabernacle Tuesday evening The lecture was designed to fliustrate some of the teachings required under the law approved by the Governor on March 10, providing for the compalsory instruction of children in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. Mrs. Mary T. Burt, president of the Union of this State, told of the efforts which the Union had made in educating children to total abstinence and the success in part of the attempt to introduce the instruction into the schools prior to the passage of the law, which was due to the labors of the Union. Mr. Hamilton's lecture was a presentation of the injurious effects of alcohol upon the vital organs,

and was supplemented with stereopticon views. The Referm Club of Bloomfield, N.J., has appointed the following executive committee: F. R. Batcheller, A. H. Olmstead, J. L. Waish, Joseph Eveland, Nathan Russell,

The temperance prope were out in full force at the opening of the County Couri at Hackensark on Tuesday. Herbert B. Turner of the firm of Turner. Leo & McClure, presented a petition signed by 125 residents of Engelwood asking that no new heeness be granted at the present terin, for the sale of spirituous liquors or occr. He said that the entire population of the township was only a little over 4,000, yet there were seventeen places in the viliage and that the entire population of the township was only a little over 4,000, yet there were seventeen places in the viliage and the state and ten by the United States and the title and the state and ten by the United States and the interest that this more than supplied the reasonable demands of the people and the necessities of travellers, and that those whom the committee represented deemed at their duty to ask the court, in view of these facts, not to increase the number, and to grant no more Heeness. The petition was filed with the cierk and Judge Dixon said it would receive the careful consideration of the court. This is the first time in the history of the town that this class of citizens have interested themselves in such a movement, and the indications are that they will not stop where they have left off now, but will press the movement until the number of run shops in Engelwood is largerly reduced. The Law and Order Society has retained Milton Demarest as counsel, and he appeared in its behalf in opposition to the granting of licenses. A number of applications were laid over.

PASTOR OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH. INSTALLATION CEREMONIES OF THE REV. GEORGE

A. GORDON. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, April 2.-The installation of the Rev. George A. Gordon over the Old South Church this evening was an affair of great significance in the Congregational denomination. The Old South Church has been without a pastor since the death of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Manning, who died on November 29, 1882. The attention of the members was directed to Mr. Gordon by President Ellot, of Harvard, and the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, both of whom spoke of him as a man of rare gifts and fine scholarship. A little more than a year ago a call was extended to him, but a call was extended to him, but he had so recently entered upon his pastorate in Greenwich that he was unwitting to abandon his work there until he could do so without detriment to his charge. His declination was not accepted as final by the Old South Church people and they have remained satisfied with temporary supplies of their pulpit. Recently this call was renewed and accepted. Mr. Gordon was received into membership in the Old South Church, the policy of which demands that the paster shall be a member of the church organization.

Mr. Gordon was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and is thirty-one years old. He entered Bangor Seminary in 1874, taking a three years course. After prenching a short thme he went to Cambridge and took his degree with the class of 1881.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The general court-martial convened at the armory of the 23d Regiment for the trial of Private Louis B. Cummings has been dissolved. The prisoner was found guilty of using disrespectful language toward his superior officer, Lieutenant Johnson, when on duty, and sentenced to be reprimanded in orders. There will be battalior drills in the regiment as follows: Companies D. E and F, April 7, 14 and 21; Companies A, B and C, April 9, 16 and 23; and Companies G, H and K, April 11, 18 and 25.

The Commander-in-Chief has accepted the resignations of Captain Arthur Guthrie and Lieutenant Francis H. Howland. James J. Harris is to be second lieutenant, vice Aldridge promoted, and George W. Middleton, jr., to be second lieutenant.

The expulsion of Private Fredetick W. Tetens Company F, by vote of his company, for habitual neglect of duty and non payment of dues and fines, has been approved.

The 9th Regiment has been ordered to parade for bat